

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CINA OVERSEAS TRADE REVIEW,
Subscription paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty
The King.
BOVRIL
is a true food and contains
Albumen and Fibre which
go to form Blood, Bone, Brain
and Muscle. Beef-teas and
Meat-Extracts are stimulants
only.
Bovril is liquid life.

No. 15,417. 號七十四百四千五萬一第 日六初月八年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1907 五拜禮 號三十月九年七零百九千一英海曆 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S
FRUIT SYRUPS
Prepared from GENUINE FRUIT
Juices Make
DELIGHTFUL COOLING
DRINKS.

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LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a1046

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HAIR DRESSERS, WIG MAKERS

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1436

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 46

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

BARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1907. 575

A LING & CO.,

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. 778-128

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A. TACK & CO.,

Furniture Manufacturers & Photo

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1437

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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3.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

every 1 hour.

SATURDAY.

Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.

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WHISKY.

A PURE MALT
WHISKY

OF

GENUINE AGE
VERY FINE

AND

MELLOW.

PER CASE - \$15.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1907.

A little bit of gossip—a chance remark—one phrase, will set us imagining some scene, until sometimes it becomes as real to us as if we had actually beheld it with "eyes of flesh." Think of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces and Vice-Admiral of the same, a man exalted, bending over and getting a light for his cigar from the "stump" of KERR HARDIE, ex-miner and present demagogue. That is a little intimate incident that gossip hands over to the historians. It was, however, a case of host and guest. The two men can hardly be considered to come so close mentally. In one matter, at least, they part and go off tangentially. KERR HARDIE is reported to have said that if he were Dictator of the Empire, he would give the missionaries a free passage home, at least all missionaries except the medical and secularly educational missionaries. That is not an opinion he has picked up on his travels; he no doubt brought it with him, and derived it from a lively sense of the impertinence (in the view of an intellectually free man) of thrusting dogma upon an already religious and philosophic people. His Excellency the Governor, judging by the fact that he sacrificed a dinner for them, has a greater respect for the missionaries. It so happens that his first public oration in Hongkong was given at the Morrison Centenary Meeting on Tuesday night. Delivered in English, with fluent ease, it was a capital

start for an important celebration. With regard to its matter, we can find no fault. It is a diplomatic speech, the careful utterance of one squaring his sympathy and responsibility. His Excellency's eulogy of missionary work was confined to those features of it which have our approval, and the approval of those who, like KERR HARDIE, most strongly object to other features. When he remarked that there is no higher or finer form of missionary enterprise than the medical, His Excellency said something to which only a bigot could take exception. His experience of missionaries in other parts of the world had apparently convinced him that the medical kind achieved most good. The medical mission is the highest and finest, however, for another reason—because its method is the correct method. The correct method of conducting Christian missionary work, as we understand it, is to live Christianity rather than to talk it, to demonstrate rather than to preach. That was ROBERT MORRISON'S favoured way, to "go about doing good," after the manner of his Exemplar, healing the sick, and comforting the afflicted. It has had, and would have, a more convincing effect upon the Chinese and others, than any amount of pulpit theology. If missionaries only adopted that method of working, at home and abroad, they would have our heartiest sympathy. Too often, however, they bring, not the bread of Christian conduct, of charitable deed and living example, but the stone of creed. The heathen in his blindness sees no necessity for changing his religious formulae. Why should he? Imagine the positions reversed! What success, say, would a host of Buddhist missionaries gain in England, if they merely preached and argued, with spiritual promises and threats. They would, if they ever gained a hearing, be flouted as impudent meddlers with private and personal matters. But suppose they showed by their daily life and labour that they were better, happier men, nobler, kinder, more helpful and useful to their fellows, would not the attitude of their observers soon show a marked alteration? Those who had enjoyed contact with them, who had benefited by that contact, would call attention, we fancy, to their merits, and lead others to enquire as to the mainspring and basis of this extraordinary goodness. Alas! The missionaries who manage that are few and far between, and they are confined to no particular religion, unless it be the religion of humanity. Then they do it because it is their nature to; they cannot help it; and no particular belief inspires them. The propagandist philanthropist is a different person altogether. His love of mankind (if it be not observant to loosely use terms to which specific uses attach) is subjective, not objective, conscious, not unconscious. He thinks more of his work, his duty, his ideals, than of their needs and claims. The very cant of his cult encourages this attitude; every "soul won over" is a "star" for his or her "crown." If our impression of ROBERT MORRISON'S character be nearly correct, the accident of his Christianity had had nothing to do with his good works. He would have done as he did for whatever creed he happened to have, or for none at all. His altruism was pure and had no ulterior purpose, at least, so we have been led to suppose. He was re-incarnated, so to speak, in the lovable man who was so mistakenly murdered on the steamer "Saiuan," Dr. MACDONALD. We think of them as men of one type, unfortunately rare. We have been offering, we are well aware, counsel of perfection. It is easier to preach Christianity than to do it. Still, that does not affect the argument that the attempt at doing should precede the saying. Nor does it affect our well-known view that China has no need of new theories, of new precepts, of new ideals. She already has a big stock, a good working plant, and where her people fail is in living up to them. The same has to be said of Europeans, of course, and that makes it all the more clear that it is impertinent to badger other people to change their precepts for ours, until we have shown that ours are more easily practised. We have not discussed the point that might be now raised against us in reply, a point that is sufficiently indicated in the phrase, The Paramount Importance of the Hereafter. It would be no use to do so, and needlessly offensive. To justify what has gone before, however, we may say that our study of Christianity impresses us with the importance of its Founder placed upon the Here and Now, on the amelioration of existing conditions, and on the practice of altruism for its present advantage rather than for some future acknowledgment and reward. With the

greatest respect and reverence, we profess that that to us is also the real, ecstatic meaning of taking no thought for the morrow. If this be too shockingly heterodox for modern missionaries, we may remind them that the first missionaries were reproved for showing a too curious concern for that Futura. On the whole, we do not think that KERR HARDIE'S summing up of the situation was so far amiss, except that he might have gone on to add that if the missionaries' best excuse and justification be their healing and teaching, they could go in ostensibly as healers and teachers just as well, and do the same good. That they do not, in many cases, indicates that the good work so done is incidental—not their immediate aim—and so not entitled to be cited as the warrant for all that they do.

Messrs. B. R. Fielder, W. Hott and A. Melbye have joined the Volunteer Corps. Drills are announced for Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.

The master and accountant of the Wing Hop Marine Store were charged before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday with receiving 38 tons of pig iron value \$1,250, and with failing to make the requisite entries in their books. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$2,000 for the first defendant and \$1,000 for the second.

A meeting of Kobe foreign residents was held recently to consider what steps should be taken to carry on the work of the Seamen's Home, the Salvation Army having decided to give up the management. It was decided that a Home should be maintained in the interest of merchant seamen and visiting American and British blue-jackets, and to protect the community from the "bachmober." A dispute arose as to the ownership of some of the property, the Salvation Army officials claiming that what was added during the time the Home was under their management belonged to the Army, whereas the committee of foreign residents appointed to arrange the transfer contended that the additions were made out of profits and donations for the work of the Home and therefore are the property of the community. Judging by the Kobe papers, the residents upheld the views of their committee. The Salvationists subsequently, under threat of legal proceedings, withdrew their claim.

In addressing the Anthropologists of the British Association on "Religious survivals," Mr. D. G. Hogarth confessedly had to handle a delicate subject. He did so, however, in a reverent spirit, and the connection which he traced between the worship of a great Nature Goddess among all the great races of the East, Mediterranean Basin, and the more modern worship of a virgin goddess, was extremely convincing. He pointed out that even Moslems sometimes unconsciously revert to a former instinct of worship of the Goddess, and mentioned that the Moslems in Cyprus bow down before the holy icon of the Virgin that is kept by the monastery of Kykko, in the Paphos district, and is carried round the fields in procession to bring rain and bless their increase. In Egypt, too, the same instinct of worship is sometimes found, and in another connection Mr. Hogarth recalled the curious fact that Egyptian women are sometimes to be seen groping about a locomotive—to draw virtue from the escaping steam of the monster.

FRENCH STREET MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder against the two men, Kwok Chiu and Tsu On, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazland. They were charged with the murder of Lam Tsai, a carpenter, who resided at 238, Des Voeux Road, on 27th August, in French Street, West Point. Inspector Collett presided.

After the case for the prosecution had been completed,

The first defendant elected to give evidence. He admitted having been with the party from his club on the night in question and with others carried a stick. They were attacked in the street. Their assailants drew knives and one of them slashed defendant over the left hand with his knife. Defendant used his stick and hitting his assailant with it caused him to throw down the knife. Another man named Koon Kwun, seeing defendant had been stabbed, picked up the knife and stabbed the deceased twice and threw the knife away. Defendant returned to his club house and bandaged his hand. The knife produced did not belong to defendant.

The second defendant said that when he returned to the Hop Sing after the scuffle in the street he was not feeling very well as he had been struck on the head with a stick. While there the first defendant asked him if he had heard that a man had been stabbed to death, and added that he had chased the deceased who fell to the ground whereupon he stabbed the deceased. The knife belonging to the deceased was larger than his and he said it was fortunate for him his knife was sharp. Defendant stabbed him on the hand.

Both defendants were committed for trial.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Glanes* sailed from Keelung on 11th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here this afternoon.

The M.M. str. *Nera* with the next French mail will leave Saigon today at 5 p.m. for this port.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* arrived Kobe at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE "LUSITANIA."

London, September 12th.

The "Lusitania" steamed 575 and 570 knots on her second and third days respectively. She is expected to break the record by at least five hours.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 12th.

The St. Leger resulted as follows:
Woolwinder. 1
Balticless. 2
Acclain. 3

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE ANTI-ORIENTAL RIOTS AT VANCOUVER.

London, September 10th.

Most serious anti-Japanese and Chinese rioting occurred in Vancouver on Saturday and was renewed on Sunday evening, but the resolute attitude of the Japanese, armed with clubs, revolvers and knives and the threatened use of bombs, intimidated the mob who refrained from attacking the Japanese quarter. Details of the fighting on Saturday show that the Japanese shouting Banzai, charged and routed a mob of 8,000 who had pursued them, using broken bottles in a most effective manner. The Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishui, proceeding to the Consulate had a narrow escape. The police permitted the use of arms to the Japanese. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has wired to the Mayor deeply regretting the indignities and cruelties to the subjects of the friend and ally of the King, and hoping that the offenders will be promptly punished. The London papers generally comment on the seriousness of the situation, but are confident that the Dominion Government will impose its authority on British Columbia. They dwell on the extraordinary difficulty of the problem presented in the clash of East and West, and the necessity for the Statesmen of the world concentrating their wisdom to effect a settlement, which has been already too long delayed.

LATER.

All the Chinese domestics and mill hands in Vancouver have struck as a protest against the treatment they have received. They purchased hundreds of pistols until the police stopped the sale of arms. No official information has been received at official quarters in London in reference to the Vancouver riots, and no representations have been made, but the affair is greatly regretted in official quarters, where however it is felt that Japan will realize that the outrages are the result of a mob, and that the guilty will be punished with the strongest legal methods available. It is stated in Seattle that the riot was incited by a number of American Labour leaders, who after attending a conference in Seattle went to Vancouver, hoping thereby to impress the Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishui with the unanimity of the Labourites on the Pacific coast.

Another old resident, formerly of the Hongkong Civil Service, passed away early yesterday morning in the person of Mr. Joao Miguel Sebastiao Alves, at the age of 67. He came to Hongkong in 1839 to join the General Post Office and later, in 1865, he was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office where he remained till 1897 and retired on pension. At the time of his retirement he was first clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. He was one of the promoters of the first Portuguese Club in this Colony, and later took an active part in the formation and amalgamation of the present Club Lusitano.

THE KING'S PHYSIQUE.

TRIBUTE BY SIR L. BRUNTON.

A striking tribute to the King's physical powers was paid by Sir Lauder Brunton, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil of the delegates of the congress on the School Hygiene. The ideal of the congress, said Sir Lauder, was to promote the perfect development of the body of man. How could they find a better ideal than in the King? He was a man of wonderful muscular strength and perfect physical energy. He was an adept at all field sports, and few would be able to excel him in his physical exercises. Besides this, he was a man of most remarkable knowledge, both of small and great things, and could grasp a situation and go right to the root of things with remarkable rapidity.

Mr. Unwin has published in his Colonial Library a new novel by Mr. S. R. M. Crockett entitled "Me and My." This story shows conspicuously all the characteristic qualities which have made Mr. Crockett's books so popular with so wide a circle of readers. It is a story of piloting escapades, told with all the swing and humour that one expects from Mr. Crockett, at his best, of a boy and girl love which, curiously, has its origin in the main of both the hero and heroine for stamp collecting, and which, later becomes the strong attachment of a man and woman. The book, while full of fun, even of occasional horse-play, has also those touches of pathos and deeper emotion which Mr. Crockett's readers expect from him.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September, 11th.

INVITING DISASTER.

Some time ago Mr. H. Paul King, Commissioner of Customs here, called the attention of the local authorities to the endangering of life and property by the kerosene shops in the Tung Hing Street, which are so near to the steamer wharves and I. M. Customs Offices. There are about 25 kerosene shops in that street and every one of them is stocked full with kerosene and matches. They purchase kerosene in drum or tanks from European wholesale merchants and the empty tins are filled and soldered on the premises. Mr. King proposed that these shops should have a depot somewhere and that they should have only 20 tins of kerosene in their shops. The Kerosene Guild strongly objected to the Commissioner's proposal and threatened to strike if the authorities enforced the new regulation. Eventually the Commissioner dropped the matter as he did not think it was within his rights to interfere with Government regulations and requested the Provincial Judge Kung Tsai to deal with it. Nothing further was heard. Yesterday at about 3.30 p.m. a fire broke out in the Wing Sing kerosene shop through the soldering of kerosene tins. It spread so rapidly that in about 15 hours 50 houses were burnt. This calamity may induce the Chinese to follow the Commissioner's good advice.

SHUM'S TOWNS.

Viceroy Chang will embark at Shanghai for Canton on the 14th instant by the s.s. *Tai Shan* and will take over the provincial functions on the 19th instant. Owing to the recent rebellion in Yau Chow Prefecture there are rumours in official quarters here that Viceroy Shum may come to Canton. It is stated that H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Central Government urging the immediate appointment of Viceroy Shum to the Two Kwang. It is currently believed here that the acting Viceroy will do his utmost to urge the Throne to re-appoint Shum to the Two Kwang Viceroyalty, as the only one strong enough to cope with any serious rising that may occur.

DEATHS DUE TO REFORM.

Owing to the sudden closure of opium dens and the rigid enforcement of the new regulation hundreds of deaths have occurred amongst the inveterate smokers of the working classes who were unable to obtain the drug. It is reported that Dr. Adolf Rezag has proposed to the Government to open an establishment under official supervision where his services free, where confirmed smokers of the labouring class may be treated, so that they can stop smoking gradually.

A NEW DOCTOR.

We have a new doctor amongst us, Dr. Hans Reber. He has been here only a few days, and has already made himself very popular. It is said that he was highly recommended by his Government.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September, 11th.

SNIPES SHOOTING.

Snipe and other game are very plentiful this season in the neighbourhood of the Colony. Sportsmen who have been shooting in the districts of Nemat-chong, Siu-tong and Tai-pu have returned from their excursions well satisfied.

A ROYAL BIRTHDAY BALL.

Invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor for a ball on the 28th inst. in honour of the birthdays of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. The King on the 28th will be 44 years of age and the Queen 42.

THEFT FROM LAPPA CUSTOMS.

An office "boy" who was a very old and trusted servant at the Lappa Customs Station absconded on Saturday with a considerable sum of money. The police authorities of Macao were notified, but the man has not yet been discovered.

ANARCHISTS IN A WARSHIP.

Last Friday and Saturday a Court Martial was held for the trial of six seamen of the gunboat *Rio Lima*, and four artillery men who were charged with propagating anarchist doctrines among their companions. A search among the private effects of the prisoners resulted in the discovery of a quantity of anarchist literature. The Court ordered on Friday from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m. when sentences were passed upon the prisoners found guilty. One artillery man was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half, and his companions in the corps to eight months each. The leader among the sailors, who formed the local society, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and another sailor to eight months. The other four seamen were discharged. Lieutenant Luciano Cordeiro was the prosecutor and the services of Mr. A. J. Bastos were retained for the defence of the prisoners.

THE SALE OF DRUGS.

Why does the Government attempt to regulate the price at which medicines shall be sold by the local dispensaries? The price-list which the Government has drawn up and published in the *Boletim* shows the charges in many instances to be immensely greater than they need be. In some cases the charges are actually ten times higher than those charged elsewhere. The result is that the public go elsewhere for the medicines they require, and the local dispensaries suffer accordingly. Further comment on the absurdity of this government regulation is superfluous.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 12th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

DEBTOR RELEASED FROM PRISON.
Re Chan Sui-hon. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) again applied for the release of the debtor while Mr. H. G. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) who represented some of the creditors, appeared to oppose it.

His Lordship (to the Official Receiver)—What do you say, Mr. Kemp?
The Official Receiver—Mr. Dixon is going to call two witnesses.

His Lordship—I don't think it will be necessary. I am going to let the debtor out.

Mr. Bailey—Might I ask your Lordship on what grounds you come to this decision?

His Lordship—Because I don't think he ought to be in: that's all. Is there anything else to be done in this case now?

Mr. Dixon—I understand the Official Receiver does not want to question the debtor further, so I would ask your Lordship to make an adjudication order.

His Lordship made the order and closed the public examination.

THE REMAINING PARTNER.

Re the Fok Sui Cheong firm.
The Official Receiver continued this public examination.

Chan Sui-shum said he was a partner in the Fok Sui Cheong firm of pig dealers. He only knew of four other partners. The managing partners left the Colony at the beginning of the second moon, and could not now be found. The other partners had also returned to the country. The firm's assets were about \$9,000 and its liabilities \$13,800. The bankrupt firm sold pigs on behalf of customers, and paid them by bill of exchange or by cash.

His Lordship closed the examination and made an order for adjudication.

HOTEL FAILURES.

This was another public examination, which was conducted by the Official Receiver.

An Ka-po said he was the proprietor of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels, and was at one time employed in the Hongkong Hotel for twelve years. After that he went to the Victoria, where he remained for five years. He had a share in the latter hotel. Later he went to the Peak Hotel as co-proprietor, and had a share in that hotel. He leased the Occidental Hotel in May 1903, and ran it for eight months at a loss. Then he transferred it to Mr. Matthey under a sub-lease. When Mr. Matthey failed, debtor took over the hotel again; his agreement said he must do so. Twice Mr. Ruttonjee sued him, but it was finally settled that he should carry on the hotel.

It was in June 1905 that debtor took over the Hotel Baltimore from Messrs. Price & Co. He paid \$8,000. His failure was due to losses every month on both businesses.

Mr. E. G. Jordan, sworn, said he was the manager of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels. During witness's management the debtor lost about \$13,000 on the Occidental, and about \$8,000 on the Baltimore. The rent of the Occidental Hotel was a \$1,900 a month, and \$1,300 odd was paid for furniture and fittings; \$2,000 cash was paid for a publican's license taken over from Matthey; and \$5,000 to Ruttonjee for rent.

The Official Receiver—Are there any special reasons why the Occidental did not succeed?—I should imagine the business was spoiled by the present position of the ferry. Another reason which proved itself during my management was the opening of a garrison sergeant's mess right opposite between the Kowloon and Occidental Hotels. Many civilians were made honorary members of this mess.

When did the sergeant's mess open?—About the middle of June.

Of course they could undersell you?—Yes.

Do you know if they got their drinks very cheap?—I couldn't say, but I know the firm serving them were catering for a monopoly of the sergeant's mess. This mess was managed and run by a secretary and a treasurer.

Were they all sergeants you saw there?—No.

Two sergeants and one private or corporal. The latter had his coat off assisting.

You didn't see any civilians there?—I saw plenty of people in civilian clothes.

Have you ever seen any privates or corporals there?—I have never seen any in there, but I have seen two served through a window.

Being a club they can sell more cheaply?—Yes, a glass of beer for which a man pays 20 cents in the Occidental can be had for twelve cents in the sergeant's mess.

Since the opening of this mess have you noticed any differences in your takings?—The takings in the service bar, which is patronized practically by soldiers and sailors, used to be from \$25 to \$35 per day, cash. Since the 19th June, when the mess was opened, they have dropped from \$5 to \$10 a day.

You don't think it is possible, now, that the ferry is changed and the mess opened, to run the hotel at a rent of \$2,000, and a license of \$2,000 a year?—No. And the house is not in fit condition to be run as a hotel.

What state of repair was the place kept in externally?—Very bad. The west end of the roof was always leaking when it rained.

You had some trouble about the drains, didn't you?—Yes, Mr. Ruttonjee occupied the rooms on the top floor of the west end of the hotel, and all the drains leading from the hotel were barred and nailed up, so it was impossible for me to look after the cleanliness of the drains. I called his attention three times to the fact that the drains were choked.

Didn't Ruttonjee do anything to improve them?—Not until I wrote to the Sanitary Board, and they notified him to have the pipes cleaned.

Debtor said he attributed his failure to the hotel business being bad, to a falling off of business from Manila, and to the low prices of the Hongkong Hotel. Do you agree with that?—Yes.

The examination was adjourned.
A BANKRUPT IMPRISONED.

Mr. Leung Ngan-pau *ex parte* the debtor. This public examination was continued. Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Davidson, Looker and Deacon) and Mr. R. Harding, appeared on behalf of certain creditors.

Mr. Looker said the chief object of the question he was instructed to ask the debtor was to see whether or not he had committed an offence under section 82 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance subsection O.

His Lordship said: That is for a jury to find. I am not going to send any man to jail unless he has been tried.

Mr. Looker—If your Lordship thinks an offence has been committed—

His Lordship: Then I can order a prosecution, but I am quite against summary proceedings. I let a man out this morning.

Mr. Looker—It may be necessary that a jury should decide, but it is also clear your Lordship has power, if you think there is an offence, to order the debtor to be committed to prison.

We say the debtor has committed an important part of his property from his statement of affairs, in that he is considered to have certain property in Canton. The section under which your Lordship has power to arrest him at once is section 24, subsection E.

His Lordship: Under that I let a man out this morning.

Mr. Looker—Hitherto the practice has been—

His Lordship: Not hitherto. Only for a short time—about two years.

Mr. Looker—Our Ordinance differs materially from the Ordinance at home.

His Lordship: That section is the same.

Mr. Looker—Yes, but in other respects it differs. Then, of course, under section 84 your Lordship can order a prosecution.

His Lordship: That's another point.

Leung Ngan-pau was then examined, by Mr. Looker. He said he dealt in goods himself and also on commission. When he purchased goods for export to other places he mostly purchased them himself. When he shipped goods from the Colony it was his practice to draw on the bank.

With this money he paid debts, or put the money out at interest. When the time came to pay this person from whom he bought goods he sometimes used the money received from the bank; sometimes he used it for other purposes.

He had had many transactions in sugar with the Yuen Fat Hong, but did not always pay cash on delivery. This year it had generally been ready cash, but not so last year although he could not remember the dates when he obtained it on credit.

Do you know Lau Ching-po of the Yuen Fat Hong?—Yes.

Did you hear him say at the Police Court he never gave you sugar on credit?—He was speaking falsely.

Debtor, continuing, said he took delivery of 39 baskets of sugar on June 16th, and payment was due on the 28th or 29th. Two days after he took delivery he hypothecated it to the bank, and gave the money to the French Bank. On June 23rd he saw Lau Ching-po at his shop. The latter asked for payment and debtor said he would pay him next day.

On the 24th he filed his bankruptcy petition. On May 26th debtor bought 1,000 bags of rice from the Kwok Tak Pat. This he got on credit, took delivery of a number of bags which he shipped out of the Colony, drew on the bank and paid some debts with the money, but did not pay in to the Kwok Tak Pat. He also got a quantity of rice from the Shan Tak Fung, but did not pay them. On June 9th he bought 500 bags from the Tak Cheung firm on credit of them, took delivery on the following day and shipped the rice to Shanghai. He drew on the bank but did not pay the Tak Cheung. He also obtained money in rice obtained from the Ma Fat Yee, but had not paid the said firm for the rice. Debtor also obtained various quantities of rice and sugar from other firms unenumerated, but in no instance had he paid for it. He always paid previous debts with the money obtained from the bank.

Now then, do you remember telling us just now that you bought 1,000 bags of rice from Ma Fat Hong on June 16th?—Yes.

That was for cash on delivery?—No.

This is the contract is it not? Read it, debtor reads.

Now, it is a cash transaction is it not?—But the custom is to allow from a week to ten days for payment, and that is considered as cash.

Yes, but if they like to ask before the end of the week they are entitled to do so?—It can be done, but it is never done.

His Lordship—He is setting up a custom.

Mr. Looker—All these goods I have asked you about were sent to the Fat Hing firm in Shanghai?—Yes.

Have they paid you?—Not in full.

Anything?—They still owe me some \$50,000 odd.

Do you mean to tell me they have paid you anything at all?—I have a running account with the Fat Hing and each lot of goods is not over marked.

The Fat Hing is the same firm as your own, is it not?—No.

Have not you got their signboard outside your shop?—It is only hung there because I act for them.

Who is the man who owns the Fat Hing?—My son and some of his friends have shares in it. And your son manages it?—He is the manager.

Where is he now?—In Shanghai.

Is the shop still going?—No, it closed somewhere about June 25th.

His Lordship: The son followed the good example of his father.

Mr. Looker—You filed your petition the day before the Fat Hing closed; is that right?—Yes.

Did you go to see one, Wong Tak Cheung, on the Sunday before you presented your petition?—Yes.

And did you tell him he needn't be afraid about remarks as to your solvency?—I told him not to be afraid because of my not paying people. I would try to put matters right and pay the creditors.

Have you disclosed in your statement of affairs all your property?—Yes, I have.

Have you enclosed in it your share in the estate of Leung U-shung deceased, in Canton?—That's not mine.

The witness is deceased advertised in a Chinese paper that you had a share in that property?—It was not true.

His Lordship: The money you raised on each of these purchases you paid a former debt with?—Generally.

Mr. Looker—Robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Mr. Harding and the Official Receiver then questioned debtor, after which—

Mr. Looker submitted that apart from the question of fraud, which was one for a jury, the debtor had entirely brought himself within subsections P and Q.

His Lordship: I don't quite see what you want me to do.

Mr. Looker—Your Lordship can do two things. You can either now commit him by warrant to be arrested because you think it is probable he has committed an offence; if it appears to your Lordship there is reason to suppose he is guilty of the offence say he is, your Lordship may order his prosecution.

His Lordship: My own opinion is that you want to get him out of my hands better, in a charge of perjury, but that you will have to prove it.

Mr. Looker—Our difficulty is that we have no counsel here.

His Lordship: But you will have to start at the Police Court. By that time Mr. Callaghan will probably be back. I am not going to direct a prosecution, but I have not the slightest objection to order a warrant for his arrest for a week, but I won't keep him through the vacation. I think a week will be time enough to enable you to make up your mind.

The Official Receiver: They have prosecuted him already.

His Lordship: And they failed.

Mr. Looker—But we did not prosecute him for a bankruptcy offence.

His Lordship: You prosecuted him for obtaining money by false pretences; that's the same thing.

Mr. Looker—We prosecuted him under the Debtors Act for obtaining credit by fraud.

His Lordship: I am not going to commit him to prison, but he is to be kept in custody until he can be brought before me again. He has closed the public examination and adjudicated the debtor bankrupt.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW TARIFF.

Fremantle (W.A.), August 12.

The new tariff has come (writes the Fremantle correspondent of the *Times of Sydney*), and people are staggered. So far as Western Australia is concerned, the proposals of the New Federal Treasurer spell something very much like ruin to many people in this State.

As is known, Western Australia is passing through a period of severe economic depression. *Times* are bad. Old residents, no less than business men, are unable to point to a period when they were worse. All industries are practically at a standstill, the number of men out of employment is exceptionally large, the expenses of Government, Federal and State, are increasing in a ratio greater than the financial condition warrants.

Now comes the new tariff adding to the cost of living anything from thirty to forty per cent. That the new measure displays scientific preparation, none admit. Articles which cannot be manufactured in the Commonwealth are enormously taxed.

The curious thing is the procedure whereby this new tariff becomes effective. It is laid on the table of the Federal House and immediately becomes operative. The measure has certainly been passed by Parliament, but in the meantime it is working, with the result that no matter what time may be required during the passing of the measure, the consumer has to pay the increased prices in the meantime, and no refund is allowed to importers should the duties on any particular line be decreased.

Previously was on the free list, and last year this State imported no less than 2,000,000 lbs. the vast bulk of which came from Colombo. Taking the present population of the State at 250,000, this gives a consumption of 8 lbs. per head per annum, for every man, woman, and child—surely a tremendous average. Granting this is a low population, it is considerably more than the actual numbers, and see how the returns of consumption then stand on last year's imports. This gives a consumption of 60 lbs. per head of population for the period in question. The new tariff imposes a duty of a penny per lb. on tea, unless imported in cases of not less than 20 lbs. weight. This means that the pocketing of tea in Ceylon for the Australian market will practically cease. The object of the farmers of the new tariff is obviously to compel imports in bulk, in order that handling and packing may be done in Australia.

The *Morning Leader* says:—Sir Wm. Lyne's proposals are on the same lines as the much-advertised preference scheme the late Mr. Seddon devised in New Zealand. Why the latter should be considered an error and the former, as the Sydney correspondent of the *Times* declares, the Federal Government's reply to the British Ministerial banging of the door, we fail to understand.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the Australian tariff wall has been raised against the foreigner and not lowered to G. at Britain.

The *Morning Post* remarks:—The free traders' argument that the Commonwealth concession is valueless owing to the protective duties might be used with regard to other protected markets where the expansion of British trade is triumphantly emphasised by these critics. It may be expected that Mr. Deakin's preference will do much to transfer the patronage to other lands and competitors.

The *Times* correspondent at Ottawa says the announcement that the Australian Budget does not offer reciprocity to Canada has greatly surprised official circles in the Dominion, especially in view of Canada's direct offers to the Commonwealth in December last.

Sir Wm. Lyne, referring to the cable message to the effect that surprise has been caused at Ottawa that the Australian tariff proposals do not offer reciprocity to Canada, stated to-night that, when in England, he told Sir Wilfrid Laurier what he could agree to, and what he could not. To that he had not received any reply from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and as matters were taking things out of bond wholesale, he had to take immediate steps to bring in the tariff, without bothering any more about Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Canada.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr. F. A. Haselwood yesterday at the Magistrate gave his decision in the case in which the Chinese Government applied for the extradition of Ju Kai Shing on a charge of armed robbery. Mr. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, while Sir Henry Barkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kung Sing, appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said:—The defendant was brought before me under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, charged with the commission of the crime of armed robbery committed within the jurisdiction of China. The facts of the case were as follows:—On the morning of the 17th April, 1897, at 1.30 a.m., the defendant and thirteen or fourteen others broke into the family house of one Ng Pak, situated at Ha Yun village, in the Yau Ping district, Kwangtung province, China. The defendant and these thirteen or fourteen men were armed. While they were in the house, the defendant shot and killed Ng Pak. The defendant and these thirteen or fourteen men took away from the house that night 200 pieces of clothing, jewellery to the value of about \$1,500, and over \$700 in money.

The defence set up was that of an *alibi* and also that the requisition for the surrender of the defendant has been made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character. Section 10 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, is as follows:—If, at the hearing before a Magistrate, such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the commitment of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court in the crime of which he is accused, had he been committed in the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged.

The provision as to when a magistrate is to discharge or commit or accused is contained in Section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890. The section is as follows:—When all the evidence filed on the part of the prosecution against the accused has been heard, the Magistrate is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, the Magistrate shall forthwith order the accused, if in custody, to be discharged as to the information then under inquiry; but if, in the opinion of the Magistrate, such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, then the Magistrate shall commit him to prison, and he shall be kept until he shall be there delivered by due course of law or admit him to bail as provided hereinafter.

The above section is identical with Section 25 of the Statute 24, and 25, Victoria c. 42, an Act of Parliament commonly known as *Jervis Act*. On page 498 of *Che's Magisterial Synopsis* the author publishes in a footnote the practice to be followed as to when Justices are to discharge or commit an accused, a derivation of Section 25 of the *Jervis Act*. The footnote follows:—The *Magisterial Synopsis* (L. B. and C. Co., Mr. Justice Barry) observed: "I think that a Magistrate is clearly bound, in the exercise of a sound discretion not to commit anyone unless a *prima facie* case is made out against him by a witness entitled to a reasonable degree of credit. Justices ought not, therefore, to balance the evidence and decide on ordering as it appears, for this would, in fact, be taking upon themselves the functions of a petty jury, and be trying the case, but they should consider whether or not the evidence makes out a strong or probable presumption of a criminal case of guilt in any one of which cases they should commit the accused to trial. If, however, from the slender evidence of the evidence, the unworthiness of the witnesses, or the conclusive proof of innocence produced on the part of the accused, they feel that the case is not sustained, and that if they sent it for trial he must be acquitted, they should discharge the accused."

In the present case, went on his Worship, the evidence in my opinion raises a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. It comes to the defence to set up that the requisition was made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character.

Section 4, subsections 1 and 3 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889, are as follows:—Sub-section 1: "A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character or if he proves to the satisfaction of the magistrate or of a judge of the Supreme Court, if brought before the Court on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, that he is a political offender."

Sub-section 3: "A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character or if he proves to the satisfaction of the magistrate or of a judge of the Supreme Court, if brought before the Court on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, that he is a political offender."

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matter. The decision of Lord Russell, C.J., in *re Arton* on this point is as follows: "I now come to the third and last ground upon which the rule has been moved, that the demand for extradition is made in good faith and in the interests of justice. It has been pointed out by myself and my learned brothers during the argument that this is in itself a very grave and very serious statement to put forward and one which ought not to be put forward except upon very strong grounds; it conveys a reflection of the gravest possible kind not only upon the motive and actions of the responsible government but also impliedly upon the judicial authorities of a neighbouring and friendly power. It is open to us to consider whether the suggestion that my judgment is not and I have already stated the grounds for my opinion. This question bears upon the political aspect of extradition and it must be determined upon a consideration of matters into which this court is not competent and has no authority to enter. Such considerations if they exist at all must be addressed to the executive of the country and ought not to enter into the judicial consideration of the question which in this case turns solely upon the construction of the extradition and the treaty."

What are the circumstances proved with regard to the disturbances which the defendant alleges to be of a political character? Shortly after the defendant's arrest in Hongkong and after the usual caution was administered to him he made the following statement:—"I did not commit armed robbery. It is because that on the evening of the 4th of the fourth moon at Chin I was in the Yau Ping district magistrate's city there was a rebellion as rice was dear. The officials did not do their duty properly. The Kung Pao men fought with the mandarins. I was arrested and accused of fighting with the mandarins. Chan Hung Sing led us people to fight with the mandarins. The defendant was put in the witness box and made inter alia the following statement:—"I know that a rising took place at Wong Kung in the Yau Ping district. I was second hand man who got up this rebellion. The cause of this rebellion was that rice was very dear and scarce in that part and had been so for some years. The authorities knew this the whole time and would not take any steps to make the rice cheaper. They knew all the laws and duties cast upon them in regard to this kind. They simply ignored the people and let them starve. Members of the Reform Party were imprisoned for armed robbery." Witness then described the fighting which took place. His party also captured the city of Wong Kung but eventually dispersed as they were short of rations. The defendant also stated in cross-examination that in this rebellion they had no idea of doing anything except to punish the mandarins. The defendant also stated he was a member of the Reform Party.

What is the meaning of the expression "an offence of a political character"? The definition given in Stephens' *History of the Criminal Law of England*, Volume 2, page 70, is the one which was adopted by the court (Drumman J., Hawkins J., and Stephens J.) in the well known and leading case of *re Castioni* (1891, 1 Q.B. 149). The following is the definition given at page 70 of Stephens' *History of the Criminal Law*:—"What is the meaning of the expression 'an offence of a political character'? There are three senses in which it might naturally be given to the expression standing alone. The first and most obvious sense is an offence consisting in an attack upon the political order of things established in the country where it is committed. High treason, riots for political purposes, crimes like the offences defined by the treason-felony act of 1848, and such like, are instances of offences of this class. It is, however, difficult to interpret the expression in this sense because none of the crimes referred to are extradition crimes. As therefore they are not within the rule, it seems difficult to suppose that the exception was intended to apply to them. The second sense in which the expression 'political offence' can be used is any offence committed in order to obtain any political object. The exception thus interpreted would cover all crimes committed under the orders of any secret political society, such for instance as assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery. It is monstrous to suppose that this interpretation was the one intended. To take a illustration which can hardly be a offence in the present day, it would have protected the wretch Fieschi, whose offence consisted in shooting down many persons in the streets of Paris in an attempt to murder Louis Philippe."

The third meaning which may be given to the words, and which I take to be the true one, is somewhat more complicated than either of those I have described. An act often falls under several different definitions. For instance, a civil war would be taken place, it would be high treason, it would be a crime against the Queen, it would be a crime in which a man was shot in an attempt to murder Louis Philippe. The third meaning which may be given to the words, and which I take to be the true one, is somewhat more complicated than either of those I have described. An act often falls under several different definitions. For instance, a civil war would be taken place, it would be high treason, it would be a crime against the Queen, it would be a crime in which a man was shot in an attempt to murder Louis Philippe."

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. 1st Edition.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROOM WANTED.

WANTED Furnished Bedroom. Central Location. Apply by letter to BOX 1234, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1493

NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify our Customers that SATURDAY the 14th inst., being PARSE NEW YEAR DAY, both our Hongkong and Kowloon Stores will be CLOSED on that day at 12 Noon, and Customers are requested to kindly send their orders for that day before the time mentioned. H. RUTONJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Almeida Street, and 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1499

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instruction from the Executors of the Mortgagee to sell Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 26th September 1907, at 3.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely:— All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 798; area 49,000 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 999 years; annual Crown rent, \$324.00; together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 and 230 THIRD STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, as they are at their present condition.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to S. W. TSO, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1500

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "BELGRAVIA," Capt. Hildebrandt, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 p.m. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded into the hold and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Sept. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept. at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. This Steamer brings on the cargo of s.s. "SUEVIA" from Antwerp. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1497

NOTICE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD, Trieste, beg to intimate that, for sailings on or after the 15th September the Passage Rates from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surcharge of 10 per cent. AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. CO., SANDEK, WIELER & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1489

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by us should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors. J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1907. Holders of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing. By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 1484

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907. Complete Edition ... \$10.00 Small ... 6.00. Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 14th September, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 14th September, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1438

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, both days inclusive. DOUGLAS, LAURIE & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 1473

INTIMATIONS

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 14th inst. at 8.15 p.m. Tickets \$2.50 can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and from Volunteer Headquarters. Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1448

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING will be carried out daily from MONDAY, the 9th inst. until FRIDAY, the 13th inst., inclusive, commencing at 7.30 a.m., and finishing at Noon, from the South-West slope of Victoria Peak below Mountain Lodge in a Westerly direction towards the East slope of High West.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1471

YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of:

MURRAY RED GUM, RED MAHOGANY, WHITE DO, GREY BOX, TALLOW WOOD, BLACK BUTT, WHITE STINGY BARK, RED DO, TURPENTINE, BLUE GUM.

All in equal proportional quantities. Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong Shu Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

J. H. KWONGTUNG MERCHANTILE ADJUTANT OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LD. Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

Issue of Tael 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest at Six per cent. per annum (part of a total authorized issue of Tael 450,000 DEBENTURES).

THE COMMITTEE of the SHANGHAI CLUB are prepared to receive applications for Tael 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest from date of issue at Six per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December in every year. The DEBENTURES will be issued at the rate of Tael 96 per Tael 100 DEBENTURES and will be redeemable at par at the end of twenty years.

The Security will consist of a first charge on the land belonging to the Club containing an area of about Three mow Five fun and the Club buildings and it is intended that the Debentures shall be secured by means of a Trust deed by which the land and buildings of the Club will be vested in Trustees for the DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Further particulars together with forms of application can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Club. DEBENTURES will be issued for Tael 1,000, Tael 500, or Tael 100, to suit convenience of applicants.

By Order of the Committee, C. G. LOSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. 1305

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Quantity in Sq. Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 107.	Shaukiwan	60 09 120 120	7,200 30 360		

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has instructions to sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Duddell Street, the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Situate at Victoria and Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:— 1st. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "D" OF MARINE LOT No. 34. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as No. 84, BONHAM STRAND. Area, 1408 square feet. Term, 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 7th day of April 1845. Crown Rent, \$25.00.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 713. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as No. 113, STATION STREET NORTH. Area, 138 square feet. Term, 75 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of May 1897. Crown Rent, \$2.50.

Thirdly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "B" OF PRAYA RECLAMATION TO THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 37A. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as Numbers 5, Des Vaux Road, West and 54, Connaught Road, West. Area, 1008 square feet. Crown Rent, \$13.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. 1474

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1708.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 108,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$238.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & BAKER, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 13th September 1907. 1494

FOR SALE.

"KELLET CREST" THE PEAK.

A FIVE ROOMED BUNGALOW on Mount Kellett with four Bathrooms, two Drying Rooms, Tiled Kitchen, excellent Servants' Quarters, Chicken House, Garden and Tennis Lawn. All in first class condition. Teak floor throughout. The house is sheltered from the North-East and has an uninterrupted view to the South-West, is cool, quiet and private.

Price \$25,000, of which part could remain on Mortgage at 7 per cent. Apply to Mr. J. SAUNDERS. Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1447

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FEET. 39 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply to GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1108

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80. 500 for \$3.00. 150 " 1.75. 1000 " 10.00. 200 " 3.50. 1500 " 25.00. 275 " 9.00. 3000 " 35.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited. GRAHAM & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. 1145

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905; ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: 1/6 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 33, CAINE ROAD: AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. No. 52, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to— Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 28th May, 1907. 982

TO LET.

3 STORED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO., Prince's Building. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO BE LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED Corner House on Robinson Road, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Also: ONE LARGE ROOM in Des Vaux Road, as Office or Bedroom. Central position. Light and Airy.

Apply to "G." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1435

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH", CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1160

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Cheap rent.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to— COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— J. R. J. MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST JUNE— IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

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TO LET.

NOS. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. "CHERUB VILLA." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 880

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SUCCESSFUL COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY.

Amongst photographers, amateurs especially, the recent demonstration by Mr. R. Child Bayly of the natural colour results obtainable with the new autochrome plates has aroused great interest.

The interest is heightened by the fact that for the present these plates are not procurable, the makers, Messrs. Lumiere, of Lyons having completely sold their stock out, although the price of each plate is in English money half-a-crown. In the current number of *Photography* Mr. Bayly describes at length how he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations with four of these plates—all he could buy.

Of the process, he says: "It is only our old friend the three-colour process in a new guise; only, instead of interposing screens, getting three negatives, making positives, and superimposing in registration, all is lumped into one. The glass is first coated with some tacky adhesive, on which is spread a layer of transparent grains of starch."

"These grains are all of a size. They are of three kinds, however—one dyed an intense violet, one a vivid green, and one a brilliant orange. The dyed starch grains are thoroughly mixed in such proportions that, when dusted over the plate, the coloured light passed by them, being combined by the eye, as the grains are very small, looks perfectly white, and without any trace of colour whatever."

"The interstices between the starch grains are then filled up in some way, not described, with black particles, each in some form—more so as it is impossible to take prints from them, but the result is apparently so simply attained, that if it shows the pictures to be permanent, their use will afford a new fascination for the photographer."

A yellow light filter adjusted to these plates is supplied for use with them. It is fairly intense in colour and is of the ordinary kind in tint. Compared with the ordinary dry plates, these new plates are undoubtedly expensive, the more so as it is impossible to take prints from them, but the result is apparently so simply attained, that if it shows the pictures to be permanent, their use will afford a new fascination for the photographer."

The *Times*, however, is not so enthusiastic about the success of the plates. It says: "The work of pioneers in colour photography has been carried a stage further by the introduction of a plate by Messrs. Lumiere Brothers upon which a fairly satisfactory heliographic transparency may be made with one exposure and with little more trouble than when making an ordinary negative. An exhibition of transparencies made by this method, given at a meeting of the London and Provincial Photographic Association, was an interesting corollary of Mr. Wall's description of the process at the Royal Photographic Society. But the average amateur photographer although he can now obtain in Paris these starch-grain three-colour plates, at half-a-crown for half-plate size, and can secure thereon an approximately true representation of the colours of an original scene, will probably hardly regard his finished results as fully realising the anticipations which seemed justified, by recent rather too eulogistic announcements."

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

Written for the Hongkong Daily Press.
BY PETROLIUS.

Fleet Street, 9th August.

The Brooklands Autodrome still endeavours to kindle a spark of excitement in motorists. The ogre in the early days feebly struggled to burst its embryonic shell, and to startle the world with a raging tearing spectacle of unrestrained speed. The vast autodrome is one of the new things under the sun, for except that its parents were the arenas of ancient Rome and the speedways of modern America, nothing of the sort had ever been attempted. The very novelty of the scheme attracted some thousands to the opening "Meet"—the new sport was on its trial. The meeting was organised on horse racing lines; there even were a saddling bell and colours for the begoggled jockeys; but the steeds were of steel and the speed of the thorough breeds, often bordered on 100 miles an hour. To the uninitiated all this may sound sufficiently sensational and attractive; but the fact remains that from a spectacular point of view the first meeting was a glaring failure, and, indeed, the few "bookies" present vainly endeavoured to find pigeons to pluck in order to recoup the three shillings railway fare from town and the all too heavy admission fees. Even the winner of the big race (in which the stake was as much as £1,000) completed his slashing drive amidst stony silence. Not a dog barked, not a snail by cheer, never a landerchief fluttered or a hat was flung in the air. What a change to Kempton Park or Ascot!

THE SECOND MEETING.

Much as I should like to find a peg on which to hang a Brooklands eulogy, I must confess I am at a loss unless it may be said that the second meeting was better than the inaugural one. As was only to be expected, after the cyclone of press and public condemnation, the executive introduced some slight improvements. Notwithstanding, the gate was a small one, and there was no great enthusiasm. In the half-crown enclosure the layers of odds, some of them wretched, plaintively invited patronage. The sensation we had gone to seek was missing; only the unexpected happened, and alone saved the afternoon from becoming grotesque. The chief entertainment was the discovery of the embankment which Mr. Bentley Walker, made with his Darracq, happily without injury to anyone, and Captain Owens' car also created a mild diversion by catching fire. It was evident that the Brooklands authorities would have the most difficultly in making their meetings of sufficient interest to attract the ordinary public, and it was with this end in view that the

THIRD MEETING AT BROOKLANDS was organised upon better methods and more in accordance with the wishes of motor men and the public in general. Last Monday I ambled down to Brooklands somewhat pessimistic as to the possibilities of getting sport for my money. Much was my surprise therefore to be able to thank myself for going. The little alterations the executive made worked wonders, and from the improved attendance and greater enthusiasm manifested in the racing, there is now a likelihood of Brooklands paying its way. On the other hand it is somewhat singular to note that only one representative of British machines was in evidence, and probably the only reason why the self-advertising Napoleon still continues the practice is that he forms so singular an exception.

The Belgian races also passed off without creating a great amount of enthusiasm in British motorland, although that well-known sportsman Mr. Lee Guinness, distinguished himself. I must also congratulate Mr. Bentley Walker upon his remarkable escape from serious accident after dashing through a pair of closed gates at eight miles an hour. Although his car was overturned, and he was flung into an adjoining field, he was able, after a new wheel had been fitted to his Darracq, to resume his journey as smilingly as ever.

The awards of the Scottish Reliability trials have at length been issued after weeks of hard work by an army of editors and assistants: each of the 96 competing cars having to be carefully studied, allotted marks for reliability and fuel consumption and hill climbing capabilities. Gold medals have been allotted to the Swift, Mass (2), Boleize, Coventry Hummer, Ariel Simplex, Iris and Rolls-Royce. The Scottish cup, however, was won by the New Ariel-Johnstone for the lowest consumption of fuel. This car did remarkably well on its native heath, for not only did it have the brilliant record of 41 miles to the gallon, but was also second to the gold medalist, receiving, in addition a non-stop certificate. In Class II. the only absolutely non-stop was made by the 12 h.p. Argyle. In Class III. the Boleize gained very high marks as a mountaineer, although both the Argyle and Coventry Hummer ran it very close. In Class IV. the Mass triumphed, while premier honours fell to Class V. to the Ariel Simplex, and in Class VI. to the Rolls-Royce. The most interesting test of reliability for the year has thus been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

An excellent institution known as the British Empire Motor Trades Alliance Ltd. was formed some time since with the object of furthering the somewhat laggard enterprise of the home industry in the direction of colonial markets. In a quiet and persistent way this organisation has sent out feelers into every corner of the globe where the British flag flies and where the motor may be used. This has had a good effect on the home industry; and instead of Asiatic buyers preferring the standard French types, they are showing a striking predilection for British products. It is high time the home trade woke up and bustled the foreign dealer out of our colonies. The Rover company have just completed a remarkable tour of India and South Africa, and their handy little vehicles are in great demand. Daimler

cars are quite the fashion with Indian princes. The Argyle people at the present time are conducting a special advertising campaign throughout the Far East. The Adams Hewitt makers are not neglecting their opportunities—good reports coming from British Malaya, while I understand another firm are shortly sending out a fleet of cars under the charge of experts for a grand tour of the markets. It is therefore interesting to observe that the question of the most suitable car for the Tropics and Colonies has been discussed in the columns of a Tropical paper. Apparently opinion is divided between the Adams, the Argyle, the Rover, the Hummer, and the Darracq. When the choice is narrowed to these few, a prospective purchaser cannot go far wrong, and I am sure either of the makes named, built especially, and under very careful supervision for use in the Far East cannot but give satisfaction.

MOTOR REVIEWS.

The Judges drawn for the July Argyle Cup Competition are Messrs. MacPenterton, of the "Sphere," Stanley Spooner, of the "Automotor Journal," and Messrs. Buish of the "Morning Post."

Motor Tugs have appeared in Paris. There work is to tow big cars through the city, thus saving them considerable amounts in fuel expenditure.

Lord Montagu says that some extreme sportsmen have offered a British firm £5,000 if they can build a car to travel at the rate of three miles a minute.

The Motor Club has over 2,000 members, and is now affiliated to the British Motor Boat Club.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON THE RADIUM EMANATION.

Nature recently contained a short preliminary notice by Sir William Ramsay of an important research he has completed, a full account of which will shortly be published by the Chemical Society. Continuing to work on the same lines which led, in 1903, to the discovery that the emanation from radium disintegrates into helium when left in a vacuum, experiments were made with the emanation in presence of different substances. The results are in the highest degree extraordinary. In presence of water the emanation produced, not helium, but neon, in addition to the oxygen and hydrogen which result from the decomposition of the water, while in the presence of a salt of copper, the inert gas produced is neither of these, but argon. At the same time, the residue, after the copper has been removed from the solution, showed the spectra of sodium and of calcium, and very faintly of lithium. Sodium is, of course, one of the constituents of the glass bulb in which the experiments were performed, so that it will be impossible to prove whether it has been formed from the copper salt, or is separated from the glass, until there has been time to repeat the experiment in bulb of fused silica. But with regard to the other elements this possibility must be ruled out, and we are confronted by the alternative of accepting the transmutation of the elements as a fact, or discrediting the accuracy of Sir William Ramsay's work in every particular. It is certain that so revolutionary a change in our ideas of the constitution of matter will not be generally accepted by chemists until every loophole has been closed against the possibility of error, and the full paper which Sir William Ramsay promises will be expected to keen criticism. Yet, considering the nature of the recent progress in our knowledge of the structure of the atom, it will, we think, be agreed that the balance of probability is largely in favour of the substantial accuracy of these observations. Great weight must be allowed to the authority of Sir William Ramsay, who, presently, would not have published such extraordinary results unless he were perfectly sure of their truth. But, apart from this, the observed facts are not intrinsically improbable in view of our present knowledge. If it be granted that the atom is capable of being broken up (and the transformations of radium have placed this proposition almost beyond doubt), and if helium is one product of the decomposition of the emanation under certain conditions, it is not unreasonable to imagine that, under different circumstances, other members of the same group of elements should be produced. This is what Sir William Ramsay finds, for neon and argon are allied to helium. Similarly, lithium and sodium are of the same group as copper, and might conceivably be formed from its disintegration. It is tantamount to a rest that much time must necessarily elapse before the field which has thus been opened out can be thoroughly explored. Experiments with the emanation cannot be indefinitely multiplied, since its rate of production is slow, and there are not many chemists competent to perform the delicate manipulations necessary in handling such infinitesimal quantities. The further development of the subject will be awaited with great interest.

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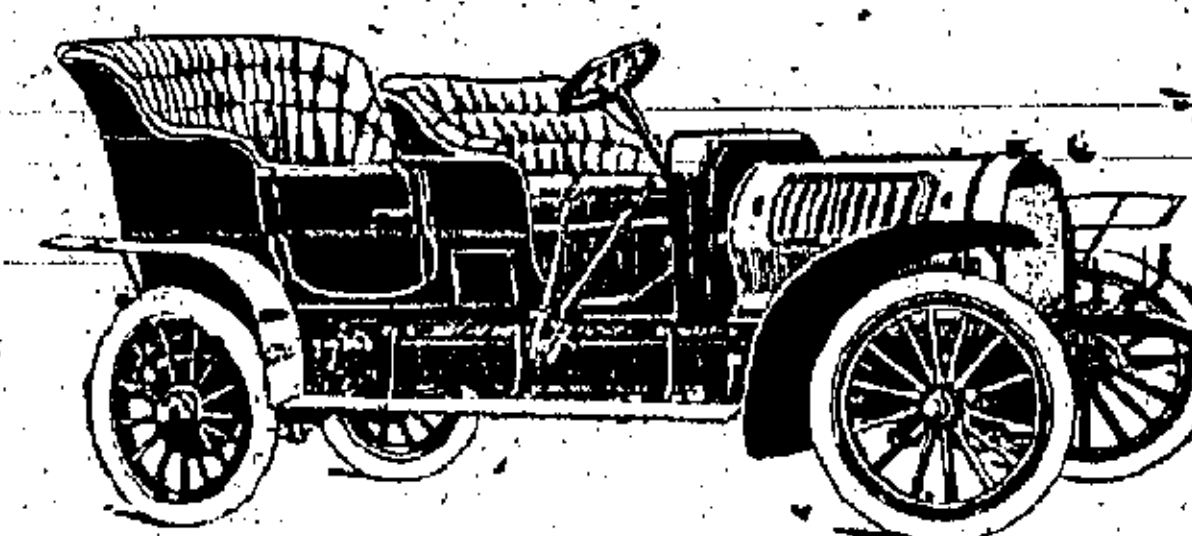
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"There was a doctor attending me, of course, but he did me no real good, and I continued to suffer for months. But at last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, and that did what the doctor's medicine had failed to do. I completely cured me. I took only half the contents of a 2/6 bottle, yet that proved sufficient to restore me to perfect health."

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Documents translated from or into. Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

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Mrs. H. Bessley
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Mrs. E. Seymour
Mr. H. Sigman
Major Hon. M. Ward
Hon. Mrs. M. Ward

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DELAVIA, German str., 3479, Hildebrandt, 12th Sept., Singapore 4th Sept., General Hamburg-Amerika-Linie.
YUIYUEN, Chinese str., 1777, C. Stewart, 12th Sept., 10th Sept., Paklo, 10th Sept., Ballast-Chinese.
CITY OF DELHI, British str., 2826, J. R. MacGregor, 11th Sept., 11th Sept., 11th Sept., Petroleum Oil-Standard Oil Co.
HINSANO, British str., 1536, A. G. Smith, 11th Sept., 11th Sept., 11th Sept., Coal-Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4636, T. Arakawa, 12th Sept., Bombay via Colombo and Singapore 5th Sept., Tea, Cotton and Yarn-Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KWANGSEI, British str., 1228, Scott, 11th Sept., Hongkong 8th Sept., Coal-Butterfield & Swire.
LOANANAN, British str., 1449, S. J. Payne, 12th Sept., Manila 7th via Amoy 11th Sept., General-Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MICHAEL, British str., 451, H. B. Buxton, 12th Sept., Sourabaya 3rd Sept., Sugar-Java-China-Japan Line.
TOSHIKAWA, Dutch str., 2475, A. Bander, 12th Sept., Kuchipootan 1st Sept., Coal-Java-China-Japan Line.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, 12th September.
C. Dieckhoff, German str., for Hoihow.
Landon Hall, British str., for Shanghai.
Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
Sig gen, British str., for Hoihow.

DEPARTURES.

12th September.
AMOI, German str., for Quilico.
CYLON, British str., for Singapore.
HILARY, German str., for Saigon.
KWANGSEI, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
KWANGSEI, British str., for Canton.
PRINCE SIGMUND, German str., for Manila.
SUSAN, British str., for Saigon.
TREMONT, Am. str., for Kowloon & Tacoma.
TRIESTE, German str., for Hoihow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Chienan reports: Light variable winds & light & easterly swell, fine weather. The British str. Torgue reports: Fresh N.E. winds and rough sea to Amoy, similar weather from there to Swatow; thence light W. N. W. winds and fine cloudy weather.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain J. F. Roroh, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-LAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 148



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA,"
Capt. Cragg, will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princes Building, Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NERA,"
Captain C. Schmitt, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 16th inst.
For Freight or Passage apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 2

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1490



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS,"
Captain B. Bander, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 20th September.
This steamer has special accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.
For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princes Building, Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. 3

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K" nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Quay "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MAITA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Ch. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	TOURANE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Laucelin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 17th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, AC.	TRINQUEBAR	Dutch str.	1 m.	H. W. Konriek, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	On 17th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. W. Konriek, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, AC.	BELEGRAVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON & C.	FRANK HEINRICH	Ger. str.	1 m.	P. Groesch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 19th October.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROSENSTADEN	Ger. str.	1 m.	P. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, AC. VIA SINGAPORE, AC.	VORWAERTS	Ger. str.	1 m.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd October.
ODessa	KOSTROMA	Rus. str.	1 m.	B. Bednarz	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 20th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	GHAEZE	Brit. str.	1 m.		MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of October.
YANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, AC.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN, PORTS, AC.	KARATO MARU	Am. str.	1 m.	W. S. Shotton	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Oct., at 4 p.m.
SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO VIA MOJI, JAPAN	MARIE	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. E. T. S. Filmer	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 1st October.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Ger. str.	1 m.	G. C. Christensen	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	Middle of October.
AFRICAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DAKWIN & C.	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eddy	CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	VINE BRANCH	Brit. str.	1 m.	St. John George	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	INDEN	Dutch str.	1 m.		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. B. Brown	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	FRANK WILHELM	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. von Senden	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Oct., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TJUBINI	Dutch str.	1 m.	B. Koops	MELCHERS & Co.	About 18th October.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CHENGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. J. Payne	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KWANGSEI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	BERNARD	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KWONGSANG	Ger. str.	1 m.	W. P. Baker	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	NERA	Fr. str.	1 m.	C. Schmitt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst., at D'light
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	HINSANO	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. J. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 16th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KLEUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	OCEANA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rud. Meyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SEVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Seimer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 20th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	CANTON	Swed. str.	1 m.	I. Sakurai	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	DALIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Ilo	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Middle of October.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	FUKUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	H. A. Wavell	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 a.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	KIDRIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at D'light
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SHACHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. H. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 1 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SINGAO	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Wheeler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	RUBI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Sembill	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Malkin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	SUNGIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Kobayashi	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	BORNEO	Ger. str.	1 m.	E. Fey	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pander	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of October.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	YEMMO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	LOHNSING	Brit. str.	1 m.		DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TIPIANAS	Dutch str.	1 m.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst., at 1 p.m.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.

MARSEILLES, HAVRE and } "TRANQUEBAR" ... On 17th September.

COPENHAGEN } "INCIN" ... On 24th September.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE } "CANTON" ... Middle of October.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and } "CANTON" ... Middle of October.

KOBE } "CANTON" ... Middle of October.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 10th September, 1907. MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS. 9

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR MANILA STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SINGAPORE "LOONGSANG" Friday, 13th Sept., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI "FAUSANG" Saturday, 14th Sept., 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI "KONGSANG" Sunday, 15th Sept., daylight

SHANGHAI "HINSANG" Tuesday, 17th Sept., Noon

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI "KUTSANG" Thursday, 19th Sept., 4 p.m.

TIENSTIN "CHEONGSHING" Saturday, 21st Sept., 4 p.m.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100

Penang " " " 85. " 150

Calcutta " " " 165. " 250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

HONGKONG, 13th September, 1907. GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.

RUBI 2540 E. W. Almond Manila On 14th September.

ZAFIRO 2540 A. Fraser Manila On 21st September.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 15

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. 16

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers Tons. Captain. Sailing Date.

SUVERIC 6235 W. Shotton On 1st October.

KUMERIC 6232 D. Baird On 15th October.

SHAWMUT 9606 E. V. Roberts On 6th November.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. 7

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RENNANIA," "HANSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardsesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILSILA" carry first-class passengers. Rotabickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Throughbickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA. FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st October. RENNANIA ... 2nd October.

SILSILA ... 2nd November. HOHENSTAUFEN ... 30th October.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:

BELEGRAVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 13th Sept.

SUEVIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 26th Sept.

HOHENSTAUFEN ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 1st Oct.

SITHONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Oct.

SEGORGIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 27th Oct.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD:

BELEGRAVIA ... VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN, ... 22nd Sept.

RENNANIA ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 22nd Oct.

BELEGRAVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 24th Oct.

HOHENSTAUFEN ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 30th Oct.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this Steamers. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified Doctor and Stewardsesses carried. Laundry on board.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"VINE BRANCH" will be despatched as above TO-MORROW 14th September.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 1303

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GHAEZE" ... 14th Sept.

S.S. "SIKIT" ... 5th Oct.

† 1st Class Passenger accommodation.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1226-1254

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, SUEZ, ADEN, DUEBOUT, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"TOURANE" will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 17th September, at 1 p.m.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. "Armand Behic," bound for Marseilles via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.

